THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 37
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 23

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One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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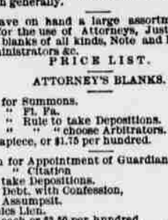

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Oct. 20

Miscellaneous.

THE DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE.

THE RENOWNED RED WARRIOR'S LAST STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

A Gallant Fight Against Tremendous Odds—Breaking through Bayonets and then Mortally Wounded with his own Knife—The Brief Funeral Oration by Touch-the-Cloud

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 6.—Crazy Horse, the redoutable Sioux chief and warrior is dead, his spirit having entered the happy hunting grounds at 12½ o'clock this morning. You have been informed by telegraph of the main facts in connection with the recent agency troubles. When Crazy Horse and the other chiefs of the Sioux at this post were informed that the Great Father desired them to send two hundred of their young men to fight the Nez Perces under Joseph, he and Touch-the-Cloud demurred, and it is asserted by Lieut Clark, who has general charge of the Indians, and by his interpretor, Frank Gouard that both threatened to go north again and war against the whites. Crazy Horse said he had appointed a day and arranged for his departure. His village was situated about five miles north of the agency, on White river, and numbered over one hundred tipis. Many of his principal men, including Little Big man, Big Road, Jumping Shield, Iron Hawk, and Yellow Bear, had left him to join other bands, having been excited thereto by jealousy, the action of Gen. Crook and his representatives, and the protestations of Red Cloud, Little Wound, American Horse, and Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, all enlisted Indians and Ogalalla or Kiocie, chiefs. His influence was rapidly waning, and at this juncture, especially, much dissatisfaction prevailed be cause of his persistent refusal to go to Washington.

Little Big Man will be remembered as the instigator of almost a massacre of Senator Allison and his Commission when treating for the possession of the Black Hills. Touch-the Cloud is reported to have expressed himself with similar import and emphasis. He is a Minneconjou, of magnificent physique, standing six feet five inches in his moccasins, and without an ounce of surplus flesh, weighing 280 pounds. Notwithstanding his stature and avoirdupois, he is nothing if not poetical. "The Great Father," said Touch-the-Cloud, "washed the blood from our faces, and now would besmear them again! If he bid us put it on, it must stay there." The interpreter construed this into highly insolent and mutinous language and both Crazy Horse and Touch-the Cloud were reported by telegraph to Gen. Crook, who, although rapidly travelling to Camp Brown, found time to visit this agency en-route. While here he endeavored to see Crazy Horse; but the latter not only refused to come to Camp Robison when summoned, but threatened to scalp the Gray Fox (Crook) if he ventured inside of his village. Touch-the-Cloud had returned to Spotted Tail Agency, where his people are encamped. Of course this ended amicable negotiations. Spies were at once set to watch the supposed hostiles, numbering several hundred.

There are about 6,600 Indians at this agency, and at Spotted Tail not less than 7,000. Of the former, perhaps 2,000 are bucks. Here there were only four companies of the Third Cavalry and three of the Fourteenth Infantry—of whom it is said, however, "Russia has her Cossacks; Turkey, the Bashi-Bazouks; and the United States the "bloody Fourteeners!" At Spotted Tail, one company of the Third Cavalry and one of the Fourteenth Infantry occupied the neighboring post of Camp Sherman. It was desirable to have more troops, and E. and G. companies of the Third Cavalry were ordered from Fort Laramie, and a part of F. and all of D. company (en route to the Black Hills) of the same regiment, from Camp at Hat Creek. The troops thus consolidated entered Camp Robinson at midnight and on the morning of the 4th inst., at about 9 o'clock, they proceeded to surround Crazy Horse and village. There were seven companies of cavalry, partly incomplete, numbering about 800 men, and commanded by Major J. W. Mason, Third Cavalry.

The reinforcements were accompanied by nearly 300 enlisted Sioux under Red Cloud, Little Wound, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, Little Big Man, and Jumping Shield and about 100 Arapahoes of Friday's band led by Black Coal and Sharp Nose. A twelve-pounder brass Napoleon with the limber chestfuls of grape-shot and canisters, and which evidently inspired both allies and hostiles with a wholesome fear, completed this martial array.

Arriving where but a single crest concealed the village, it was cautiously approached, when there was discovered an empty and uninhabited valley. Crazy Horse and village had vanished. A few scattered lodge poles and bundles showed that his departure had been somewhat hurried. His trail led north principally, in the direction of Spotted Tail, and thither American Horse, with one party, and No Water with another were instantly despatched, with instructions to bring him dead or alive. Two hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension. Meanwhile, several incidents occurred peculiarly illustrative of the Indian character. At a time when the troops anticipated coming upon Crazy Horse and his fleeing village at any moment, a coyote was discovered running along the bank of the river, and a dozen or fifteen shots were instantly fired at him. They were heard at the agency, and it was supposed the ball had opened in earnest. Later, the Arapahoes started a gray fox from the brush, and the entire one hundred followed, chasing him into and through an adjoining village. These childish impulses are irresistible to the otherwise grave and dignified warriors of the plains. The latter tribe converse almost exclusively by signs, and no white man ever acquired their deep guttural tongue. It is said that not even two Arapahoes can make themselves understood in the dark, where their gestures are not discernible.

At about 2 A. M. yesterday, a courier was received from Lieut. Lee, Acting Indian Agent at Spotted Tail, reporting that Crazy Horse and many of his people had arrived at his agency, and that he would bring the former down on that day.

Gen. Crook had left Camp Robinson very early on the 4th inst., before the attempted "surround," in order to connect with the stage line at Fort Laramie, and continue his journey to the front of the nose pierced Joseph. Before he left, however, it is understood that he gave directions that Crazy Horse, if captured, should be confined in the guard house at Camp Robinson, until he could be secretly conveyed to Cheyenne, and thence to the Dry Tortugas; and, although an arbitrary punishment, it was by no means an excessive one, if the conduct of Crazy Horse, as an enlisted man in the United States Army, is considered.

Of course everybody was eager to see the doomed chief, and about 7 o'clock P. M. he arrived, accompanied by some of his own people, Lieutenant Lee, and thirty of his agency Sioux. Touch-the-Cloud towered above all, and in his haughty bearing recalled the pictures of Warwick, the great king maker, which relation indeed, he is destined to sustain to the future choice of the Minneconjous. The next in importance to, and possessing greater influence than even Crazy Horse, it is not unlikely that he will be his immediate successor.

Arriving at Spotted Tail, he had reported that he desired to change his agency, as he was misinterpreted here, and Red Cloud and others were jealous of him. He was closely followed by the Indians sent after him by Lieut. Clark, and No Water only declared his intention to shoot him. In this emergency Crazy Horse was protected by his Northern friends, while Black Crow, old Swift Bear (a very eloquent Indian, who was chiefly instrumental in having Spotted Tail declared chief.) Whirlwind, Spider, and Three Bears, chiefly Brules, forced him to accompany them to the agency. To allay his fears, Lieut. Lee started with only half a dozen Indians, three of whom were adherents of Crazy Horse, but on the road the number of friendly Sioux was purposely augmented, although his conductor was entirely unconscious of what awaited him here.

At Camp Robinson, Col. Bradley, commanding the District of the Black Hills, ordered the prisoner confined in the post guard house, and Capt. Kennington, the officer of the day, was charged with its execution. The interpreters seemed to anticipate trouble, and noticeably absented themselves. Taking Crazy Horse by the hand Capt. Kennington led him unresistingly from the Adjuntant's office into the guard house, followed by Little Big Man, now become his chief's worst enemy. The door of the prison room was reached in safety, when discovering his fate in the barred grating of the high windows, the liberty-loving savage suddenly planted his hands against the upright casing, and with great force thrust himself back among the guards, whose gleaming bayonets instantly turned against him.

With great dexterity he drew a concealed knife from the folds of his blanket, and snatched another from the belt of Little Big Man, turning with them upon Capt. Kennington, who drew his sword and would have run him through but for another Indian who interposed. Many of them were dismounted and were crowding around the guard-house door, some protesting vehemently agasnst his confinement, while others cooly insisted upon non-interference.

Crazy horse had advanced recklessly through the presented steel, the soldiers fearing to fire, and gaining the entrance he made a leap to gain the open air. But he was grappled by Little Big Man. This Indian as his name implies, is remarkable both for his stature and his strength; his double joints would secure him distinction, as well as a competence, in the arena. Crazy Horse, though powerful, was held in a vise, until, freeing his right hand, he was observed to thrust a long keen blade into the muscular arm of his antagonist, who, avoiding the full force of the blow by a backward movement, reversed the hands which contained the dangerous weapon, and once more grasping Crazy Horse as he made a second leap for his freedom, the point accidentally pierced the quivering groin of the chief, who sank in a doubled up posture upon the ground outside the door.

Instantly every Indian present—and about fifty had gathered near—was observed to load and cock his carbine; and the silence that ensued was broken only by the dark figure writhing in agony on the gravelled earth, until an old Indian, Crazy Horse's father, suddenly leaped from his pony, and with bow and arrow in one hand, and a cocked revolver in the other, advanced upon Capt. Kennington. He was instantly hurled upon his back and disarmed by the friendly Sioux. Reassured by this, the officers and guard approached Crazy Horse to convey him to the guard room, this time for medical attendance; but again they were arrested by the click of cocking carbines. What could they do? No interpreter was present, and they did not know friend from foe. In this emergency the Indians themselves motioned to the open Adjutant's office they had just quit as a compromise between their contending parties, and into this room they were permitted to carry the prostrate chief. Some of them subsequently desired to convey him to an adjoining village, but this request Col. Bradley refused to grant; and with the exception of a guard of enlisted Indians, Touch-the-Cloud, and Crazy Horse, Sr., the crowd dispersed.

Until now it had been feared that the wily chief was only "possuming," but when his wound had been examined and dressed, Dr. Macgillycuddy, the assistant post-surgeon, pronounced it fatal. Touch-the-Cloud, the old father of the dying chief, and several officers remained until the end, which approached slowly and painlessly under hypodermic injections of opium or morphine. He never rallied, and only once spoke indistinctly about bayonets, which, unfortunately, created the impression in the minds of the two Indians present that he had been stabbed with a bayonet. Dr. Macgillycuddy showed them the cross section of a bayonet by thrusting it through a sheet of paper, and also that of the knife, endeavoring to explain the different wounds the two would cause, but I fear with little success. The latter had originally been a butcher's knife, and had been ground or whetted down to a very slender and pointed blade that appeared to correspond exactly with the wound. This was so small as to be scarcely noticeable. He bled internally.

As death approached, the old man related his son's deeds of prowess and of war. He was his last and only living child. He had another boy, equally brave and renowned, but he was killed by the Snakes or Shoshones. Neither had any children, although Crazy Horse had long possessed two squaws, and recently persuaded a beautiful half breed, at the agency, to elope with him. His family and name would become extinct with his own death, and he was sixty-six years of age. His son would soon have been thirty-seven, having been born on the Cheyenne river in the fall of 1840. His boy, he affectionately said, would never have fought the whites, but they hunted him and his village in their own country, and they had to defend themselves or all would have perished. He had enough buffalo in that country to last several years, and wanted to stay. He fought only the Crows and Snakes and stole their ponies. But he was not let alone. Every courier that came north to him said, "Come in! come in!" or the Gray Fox will drive you after Sitting Bull!" At last he came. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, the greatest chiefs of the Brules and Ogalallas, had to stand aside and give him the principal place in council, and on this account they and their young men became jealous. They were the cause of his poor boy lying there. He was killed by too much talk. He had said.

The old man appeared so much exhausted by this discourse and his grief that the Doctor kindly gave him a drink of whiskey, which he seemed to relish amazingly. He rose and shook hands all around exclaiming, "How could!" a significant expression of friendship. After a silence of several minutes, he resumed: "You gave me to drink and made my heart glad; but thinking of my dead son, my heart grows sad again. Give me another whiskey straight?"

At about 3 in the morning, Crazy Horse's mother, a withered old hag, who was not yet aware of his death, was challenged by the outposts and admitted to the room. Her outbursts of grief, in which she was joined by her husband, seemed uncontrollable. They tore their gray hair and shrieked so as to alarm the garrison. Finally they became quietor, and settled in a crooning manner on their knees, bending over and caressing the prostrate and lifeless form, both chanting in an indescribably weird manner, the now famous Sioux death song. The deep guttural of the one blended wildly with the shrill treble of the other, and both were cracked by age. No one who witnessed or heard the old couple in their savage devotion can forget the sad scene, or their strangely impressive and mournful dirge. Touch-the-Cloud several times grunted "Washte!" "Good!" And once, pointing to the corpse, he said: "That is only the *tipi* (lodge): the rest has gone to the Great Spirit in the happy hunting grounds!"

At about 7 the body was conveyed by them in the post ambulance to the nearest village and I learn that great excitement prevailed especially among the young bucks. They propose to bury the dead chief with much ceremony at Spotted Tail, and many of his people are leaving for that agency. All day the squaws have been mourning for miles around, and to-night a number of dances are in progress.

It is impossible to predict what effect the death of this distinguished chief and renowned warrior may produce upon the nation. Last night there were several false alarms at Camp Robinson, and the troops are kept constantly under arms and on the alert.

Dom Pedro.

The emperor of Brazil is the only hereditary ruler in South America. The anomaly of his situation is sufficiently obvious, and the prospects of his heir are shadowy in the extreme. The republican system is popular with the unprincipled and ambitious men who usually occupy themselves with the affairs of government in the newly settled countries on the verge of the civilized world. The possibility of his own election to the presidency of his state is present to the mind of many a competitor for power; and all are ready to combine against the hereditary principle which shuts the door impartially against all aspirants.

The empire of Brazil is held together but loosely by the existing constitution. It is rather a federation of separate states under an emperor than a compact and homogeneous empire. If the empire were to be transformed hereafter into a republic it would be split into several independent states. Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro would each become the seat of a separate government, and a new focus of intrigue and rapacity. The reasons why a republican rather than a monarchial form of government would be adopted are not far to seek. "Those who speculate on 'change" says Burke, "always make a great number among people of rank and fortune, as well as among the low and indigent." How true is this remark in reference to the affairs of the old world, and how inevitable is such a condition of men's minds in a new and unsettled community.

The personal influences of the present ruler is the chief security for the maintenance of the imperial style and the monarchial form of government of Brazil. The emperor, as his habits of life during his visits to Europe testify, is endued with untiring energy. He manifests a deep interest in schools and frequently opens new educational establishments and training colleges in person. By these manifestations of solicitude for their social elevation, the hearts of the Brazilians are won over to the imperial cause. We know the good effect in England of Royal visits to the city and the provincial towns and of manifestations of sympathy from high quarters with the great cause of social improvement.

At the date of our visit the religious question was uppermost in the public mind in Brazil. Freemasonry flourished throughout the empire, and the pope had recently prom

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 21, 1877.

Those of our subscribers who have paid nothing since October 1st 1875, are hereby notified that unless they pay up before October 1st 1877, they will be charged $2.50 a year and the account will be collected by process of law. If costs are made no one can complain of want of notice. We have stated frequently before that this paper is not published for fun, and those who do not expect to pay for it, had better stop their subscription at once. Unpaid notes will also be collected soon. Costs and trouble will be saved by a prompt settlement. This is our last notice.

The position of judge is that to which most lawyers aspire after years of service at the bar. It is not often that they are seen descending from the bench to voluntarily undertake the drudgery of a less dignified position. Judge Thayer is an exception. It cannot be urged in his behalf that he accepted this nomination for district attorney of Philadelphia from a disinterested desire to serve the public, since the efficiency of his competitor cannot be called in question. In fact Mr. Hagert has the decided advantage of him in experience, in activity, and in capacity to endure the labors of the position. Nor can it be said that the nomination came to Judge Thayer unsought, for he was an avowed candidate long before the meeting of the convention, though he did not secure a solitary delegate. Since the position of judge is more dignified than that of district attorney and since there can be no claim of zeal for the public interests, the motive of Judge Thayer in seeking this nomination must be sought elsewhere. It is easily found. The salary of a judge in Philadelphia is seven thousand a year. That of district attorney is fifteen thousand. The greed of Judge Thayer is confessed. He descends from the bench and accepts this office because it offers him more pay. It is not possible that the majority of the people of Philadelphia will put a premium upon cupidity by electing Judge Thayer to the office which he covets merely because of its value to him in dollars and cents.—*Patriot.*

An Astounding Discovery.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S QUANTITY OF ARMS FOR FORTY YEARS FURNISHED TO THE NEGROES.

Gov. Hampton went away from this city without being able to secure any Government arms for his State militia. The critics who cried out at Hampton's coming to secure arms for what they pleased to call the White League, will have to change their tone. When Hampton made application it was thought that his State was entitled to a large number of arms. The militia companies in his State are not able to arm themselves; hence the application. On examination at the War Department the astounding discovery was made that South Carolina has already received an advance of all arms to which it is entitled for forty years to come. It was also discovered that this extraordinary issue of arms came through Don Cameron, who at the instance of Honest John Patterson, ran this load of arms into South Carolina for the use of the negroes only. This was done last fall when the Camerons and Chandlers were crying out so loudly at the dangers arising from the presence of the White Leaguers in South Carolina. This when the negroes had twenty stand of arms to one for the whites. Beside this great issue of arms, it will be remembered that a large body of troops was ordered into South Carolina. Everything was done that could be done here to precipitate a color line fight, but the patience and coolness of Gov. Hampton and his people frustrated this well laid plan. Gov. Hampton goes back without any arms for his State, but he is satisfied with the reason, as it will help explain to the public the extreme means adopted last fall by the Administration people toward the South.—*Washington Paper.*

COMPLIMENTS OF JUDGE BREWSTER TO J. DONALD CAMERON.

In speaking of the Republican nominations in Philadelphia, Benjamin Harris Brewster, one of the ablest lawyers in the State says:

The time has now come to establish the Government in all its details, general and local in the hands of those who represent the people, and not cabals, and who possess their offices only to perform their duties with agility and fidelity. This State has been, and is, at the mercy of the worst men in it. They have plundered and abused it, its resources, and into all offices of dignity and profit they have degraded its public life by intruding men that could be found, taking the obscure, rapacious, lawless and ignorant, and excluding the pure, honest, simple-minded, and well informed. They have dragged the fame of the Commonwealth into the filth of faction. At Washington we have not been represented except by their instruments, who have made us there, and throughout the whole country, the subjects of reproach and odium. Last winter our people were shocked with the election of J. Donald Cameron, the irresponsible son of the Senator, of whom I will not speak, because he and his acts have become a part of public history, and must be measured with more deliberation than can be given in a casual talk like this—a son that has neither mind, attainments, dignity of character, knowledge of public affairs, party service or personal worth to warrant his advancement; who has no record, but a bad one, as an intriguer and manager of bad men. He was first forced into the War Department as the price of his offer to betray his state and nominate General Grant, and after being there, was so base-born in his notions of decency and gentlehood as to solicit, and urge by all the means of political contrivance, that he should be retained as the companion of cabinet officers and gentlemen who did not want him. Failing in that, by the coarse brute force of organized power, he jostled his old father out of his place, and thrust himself into the Senate where will be an object of derision and disgust. The public are sick of these odious men, and the public will do away with them. We have destroyed human bondage in the south. We will next break down political bondage in the north and south.

JUDGE ELWELL'S DECLINATION.

The following is a copy of the letter informing Judge Elwell of his nomination by the United Labor Party as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and his reply declining the nomination.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11, 1877.

HON. WM. ELWELL—*Dear Sir:* At the convention of the United Labor Party held in this city on Monday the 10th inst., you were selected as the Candidate of the above party for Judge of the Supreme Court.

You are expected to endorse the platform and subscribe to the following Resolution adopted by the party. "All persons nominated by this party shall be required to sever their connection with either of the old political parties, and pledge themselves to the support of our principles."

Hoping you will accept the nomination with as good faith as it has been tendered to you, and advise as soon as practicable,

We subscribe ourselves, sincerely yours,
T. W. SPURR, President.
FREDERICK TURNER, Sec'y. of Convention.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 15, 1877.

T. W. Spurr, Esq.,
President &c.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 11th inst, informing me of my nomination by the United Labor Party as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court was received on the 13th inst.

I regard and appreciate this action of the representative men assembled at Harrisburg on the 10 inst, as a compliment and an honor; but am not prepared to sever all connection with the party with which I have hitherto acted.

Having full faith in the ability and disposition of that party to effect all needed reforms, as well in behalf of the laboring classes as of all others, I cannot consent to become a standard bearer of any new party organization. In fact I have not desired to have my name placed before the public this fall by any party, but on the contrary, to every inquiry whether I would consent to be a candidate, have given a negative answer. Under these circumstances it would be indelicate in me to discuss either approvingly or disapprovingly the principles of your platform.

This much however I may be allowed to say, that I claim to be a working man, always ready to favor and support every legislative or other governmental reform which may tend to benefit the laboring classes—promote industrial pursuits and guard with impartial judgment the rights and interests of both capital and labor.

In declining to accept this nomination, I tender to the members of this Convention, through you, my thanks for the honor conferred and confidence expressed by its action, and to yourself and Frederick Turner, Esq., the Secretary, for the kind terms of your communication.

Respectfully yours,
WM. ELWELL.

Our attention was called to the following article in the *Times*. Col. McClure doubtless intends to be facetious, but we give the article as it appears without comment:

General Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat* returns thanks to the *Times* "for its kind mention" of the editorial statesmen who were before the Democratic State convention as aspirants for the nomination for Auditor General, and takes the opportunity to say that every one of them is satisfied with the result of the convention. They will give the ticket a hearty support. The General would say, however—and it wont do to pretend not to hear him—"that in the near future the politicians of Pennsylvania will have to recognize the claims of the press, a pretty formidable body of men when their strength is tested. They have been engaged almost from time immemorial, in making a great statesman out of small material, and the fraternity begin to think they should have some reward for their services—that is if making great men out of nothing ought to be rewarded. But if this view of the question involves political ethics we will leave its settlement to others. Now as a pretty full ticket is to be nominated next fall, let a representative man of the country press be placed upon the ticket." This is a very fair proposition, and it might be well to begin the campaign in season, and make up the ticket now with General Davis at the head for Governor, Colonel Neiman of the Easton *Sentinel*, for Lieutenant Governor, and Capt. Brookway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Democrats couldn't have a better ticket, and it would cover a very important section of the State which was left out in the cold at the late convention, Governor Davis could select Colonel Tally for Attorney General, make a Secretary of the Commonwealth, out of Dr. Stable, of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, and a Superintendent of Public Instructions out of Mr. Acker, of the Norristown *Gazette*. As a matter of fraternal pride the *Times* could this ticket a hearty support.—*Norristown Gazette.*

The Maine Election.

OFFICIAL RETURNS GIVING CONNER 11,839 PLURALITY AND 5,870 MAJORITY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—The official returns of the recent State election from all the cities, towns and plantations, except fourteen small places give Selden Conner (Rep.) for Governor, 53,665; Joseph H. Williams; (Dem) 41,835; H. C. Munson, (Greenback) 5,188; scattering 763, Conner's majority over Williams is 11,580. The aggregate vote thrown was 101,451, being the largest aggregate vote in any one year, except the Presidential election year, since 1860, when the Republicans came into power.

The constitutional amendment in regard to elections—that no person who has not paid a poll tax for two years, legally assessed, shall not vote—was defeated by a vote of 20,370 for to 25,965 against. The amendment to prevent towns from creating a debt for railroads, &c., above existing municipal debts of five per cent. of the valuation, was carried by a vote of 40,000 for to 6,000 against.

A great victory was won by the American riflemen in the match shot with the British team Thursday and Friday of last week, whether it is considered with reference to the number points of difference between the two scores or with reference to the total scores. The British riflemen probably never shot better, and the majority of the individual members of the team made what would have been considered before this match exceptionally fine scores. But the American riflemen have far surpassed even that fine shooting, and have won their victory not through the individual skill of a few members of the team, but through the excellent shooting of all. It was worthy of note that the American score was larger than that of the British at each range on each day of the month.

Gail Hamilton says this "voluntary resignation" by office holders all over the country is very much like that of the old farmer's wife. "Was she willing to die?" inquired the sympathizing neighbor. "Willing," replied the bluff old widower, "she was obleeged to!"

No Great Standing Army.

THIS COUNTRY WILL NEVER BE GOVERNED BY MILITARY POWER.

Judge Black's Letter to the Editor of the Pittsburg "Post."

YORK, Pa., Sept. 3, 1877.

JAMES P. BARR, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:*—It is quite out of the question, with my present engagements, to write fully on the labor question, or even to give, as requested, a few thoughts which arise from a superficial look at the situation. I have barely run over the article of Col. Scott, which is characterized by his remarkable ability as a practical man He means business, no doubt. I should like much to hear from Mr. Gowen. He has all of Scott's fidelity to the interests of the corporation he leads, is his equal in energy and force of character, while he looks through all human dealings with a more learned spirit. Besides, there are others who ought to enlighten the public mind. Have you read the articles entitled "Fair Wages," by a "Striker," in the last number of the *North American Review?* He makes some suggestions that ought to be considered and thought of before they are altogether rejected. Of course I have no conception who the writer is, but judging him by his production I expect to see him a power.

It cannot be necessary to tell you or any other sensible man that this country will never consent to be governed by a standing army until the people make up their minds to abandon republican institutions utterly, and submit without murmuring to an absolute depotism. The enemies of liberty on both sides of the water have offered many excuses for maintaining large armies in time of peace, but never anything so weak as that they set up now. Hundreds of thousands of laborers find themselves unable to protect themselves and their families from starvation, and they become turbulent, as every other people has done under the same circumstances. To maintain a standing army for the purpose of keeping them in order is the worst remedy that could be devised for the evil. This reduces the workingman to a state of mere slavery, where the bullet and the bayonet of the soldier come in place of the overseer's lash. If they submit, they will be fit instruments to make slaves of us all. If they resist, civil war will become the chronic condition of the country.

The United States have no right to intermeddle with this business except in certain contingencies, well defined and carefully provided for in the Constitution. The old excuse that these limits ought to be disregarded because they confine the powers of certain persons within limits inconveniently narrow, is not one which ought to find acceptance in the judgment of a free people. But if the general Government must settle the controversies between the railroad corporations and laborers, let its interference take any shape but that of a standing army; for that would be not only cruel and dangerous, but the most expensive that could be adopted. I believe none of these corporations think that less than a hundred thousand men would serve their purpose; and that is a gross miscalculation, for three times the number would scarcely be sufficient. It would be much better, easier and cheaper to take out of the Federal Treasury as much money as will pay the railroad employees fair wages and let the corporations have the fruits of their labors as clear gain. Of course I don't say that we ought to be taxed to free the railroad companies from the burden of paying for the labor they employ, so that they may increase their profits or be saved from losses, but we had better do that than worse.

Yours truly, J. S. BLACK.

How the Law Protects Mechanics and Laborers.

Here is a carefully compiled category of the advantages which workingmen enjoy under the laws at present in force in this State:

1. Under the United States Bankrupt law, every workingman has a preferred claim on the fund over other creditors to the extent of fifty dollars.

2. Under the laws of Pennsylvania he has a preferred claim against the estate of a deceased or insolvent employer to the extent of two hundred dollars for work done upon such estate within six months prior to such death or insolvency.

3. He has a similar preference where an estate is assigned for the benefit of creditors. After thirty days have elapsed from the date of the assignment, he may ignore the assignment entirely and proceed as if it had not been executed.

4. He has a similar preference before auditors in the distribution of the proceeds of a Sheriff's sale, having previously filed a notice of his claim with the Sheriff.

5. The preferred claim of a landlord for rent is postponed to the claim a workman for wages in all cases of landlord's warrants, executions, attachments and writs.

6. He has a similar preferred claim, which operates as a lien, upon works, mines, manufactories, business, property, etc., for work done within six months prior to any sale or transfer of such property.

7. Under the Mechanics' Lien Law, the mere filing in Court of his claim, with a description of the property and a specification of the names of the owners and contractors, within six months of the conclusion of work done by him upon the property, which takes precedence on recorded mortgages and judgements created or obtained after work thereon was commenced by the workmen.

8. Certain classes of workmen have a preferred claim on vessels, which may be entered as a lien, and the property be summarily attached.

9. In the oil and coal regions, special preferences are given to the claims of workingmen in addition to those specified above.

10. In appeals from magistrates by employers in suits against them for wages, security must be entered for debt, interest and costs, while in all other cases of appeal the security is entered for costs alone.

11. No stay of execution is allowed upon any judgment given for $100 or less in a suit for wages.

12. Wages cannot be attached for any debt whatever.

13. In all actions brought in the courts for wages, upon application to the Prothonotaries, precedence will be given upon the trial lists to such cases over all other cases ready for trial.

14. Under the General Corporation act of 1874, stockholders are liable in their individual capacity to the amount of stock held by each for the wages of workmen.

15. Under the same act the stockholders of mining, manufacturing, and mechanical corporations are personally liable to workmen for wages for work done within six months before demand made on the company, and if a workingman obtain a judgment against a corporation for less than $200, the company cannot obtain a stay of execution. Such corporations cannot withhold wages from employees by reason of a sale of goods to them.

16. By Act of Assembly eight hours is declared a day's term of labor.

Wade Hampton on South Carolina Frauds.

CATALOGUE OF THE CRIMES OF THE RASCALLY CARPET-BAGGERS.

Governor Hampton was interviewed at Chicago on Wednesday. In reply to a reporter he said:

"I see by the papers to-day that Miles C. Parker has made confession touching the iniquities of the Chamberlain administration. They are all confessing now. Parker used to be state treasurer. He was once arrested, tried and convicted, but escaped from the state. By the way, you know, secret investigation is being made into the crimes committed by ex-office holders in the state of South Carolina. Some of the papers are striving to create the impression that this inquiry amounts to a systematic persecution of innocent parties. This is great injustice to the people of our state and to the administration of which I am the head.

"Now let me give you the facts," said the governor. "A committee was appointed by the legislature to ascertain whether any funds had been misappropriated by officials or the credit of the state improperly employed. The resolution for the appointment of the committee was offered by a republican. A majority of the committee itself are republicans. The grand jury, before whom the facts are being laid, are nearly all republicans, if I am not mistaken. The inquiry, in short, is essentially a republican measure, and when all the evidence against the ringsters is brought out there is not a republican in the state who will not sustain the committee and the grand jury.

"The crimes of which these fellows have been guilty embrace bribery, forgery, thievery, and I tell you, sir, the official corruption and roguery of Tammany or of Tweedism were not conceived on a more liberal or magnificent scale than that which characterized the republican administration in South Carolina. Why, sir, just look at some of the evidence brought out by this 'investigation!' Before the war it cost about $450,000 a year to run the machinery of our state government. When these bad men came into power they had the legislature, which they manipulated at pleasure. In the legislature one session there were ninety negroes who had been originally field hands and who could neither read nor write. This body appropriated $350,000 to pay for public printing for one session. That was nearly as much as it had formerly cost to run the whole state government. This $350,000 was put into the hands of a ring styled 'The Republican Printing Company,' which kept two complete sets of books—one set designed to deceive the public, and the others showing just where the stealings went.

"The investigating committee have discovered that of this $350,000 the sum of $122,000 was paid out in bribes to procure the passage of a bill for the appropriation. I have recently been shown a list of thirty or forty legislators who had accepted bribes. Opposite each name was the amount asked by the bribe taker and also the sum paid him. Under the single head of legislative expenses over $6,000 were disbursed in the interest of corruption. There is plenty of evidence that faces of warrants were tampered with. For example, one warrant issued by the state called for 11,000; the first two figures were deftly converted to 44, swelling the amount to four times the original sum. A fellow named B. F. Whitmore, who you will recollect, was expelled from congress for trading in cadetships, was one of the leaders of this gang of plunderers, and this man Parker, who now comes out with a confession, was in all the rings and can, if he will, let out some hideous secrets. A good many of the robbers are turning states' evidence. One chap, who was clerk of the senate, and kept a complete diary of all the thieving transactions, is telling all he knows, and he will probably be the means of making large restitution to the state treasury."

"Have you reason to think, governor, that Chamberlain shared in these stealings?"

"I can't say to what extent Chamberlain realized on these spoils. He was connected, I know, with nearly all the boards, but he says himself that he was ignorant of the villainies that were perpetrated on the people. Again I say it does us great injustice to ascribe this investigation and prosecution to political antagonism. It furnishes the highest justification of the government which our people inaugurated last fall—the government founded in a popular determination to break up the rings and overthrow a corrupt government, which was oppressing and at the same time robbing them.

"The colored people are heartily in sympathy with these efforts to uncover frauds and bring the official plunderers to justice."

The governor was here asked if there was any political excitement among the masses in his state at this time; especially if the whites were antagonizing the negroes.

"There isn't a particle of excitement down there," was the governor's reply. "Only one negro," he continued, "has been murdered by a white man since election time, and the murderer in this case will be punished to the utmost limit of the law. The negroes have their own militia companies and are not interfered with in the slightest degree. They have been organizing new companies, and I have promised to supply them with arms as soon as I can. The negroes are placed practically on the same footing as the whites. There is a good state of feeling coming about, and I think the color line will disappear altogether at the next election." In conclusion the governor said the people of his state at present were ignoring local and national politics and devoting themselves to making peace and money, but when the next presidential election came round they proposed to exercise a potential and wholesome influence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1877.

It is strange that new reports of Democratic support for Hayes should be revived just now when there is a certainty that before long, with or without Hayes, the Democratic party will have control of both houses of Congress. But both North and South there is a renewed effort to create an impression that this or that Democrat will assist the administration in this or that way when Congress meets. The Democrats of Maine nominated for Governor a Republican gentleman, who, in his letter of acceptance, gave more space to an argument in support of Hayes' title to the Presidency than to any other subject. Various professedly Democratic journals are surpassingly anxious on that subject. It seems to me that the duty of Democrats at this time is not to hunt up a valid title for any Republican officer. The Democratic party is not, indeed, in power, but its advent to power is not far off, and it cannot afford to dishonor itself by attempting to secure by indirection what the common sense of the people has already decreed that it shall have.

The shameful and unnecessary defeat in Maine may be called the first result of such bargaining. What the people want is a change from Republicanism to Democracy, as will be known at sight. The meeting of Congress, and the solid Democratic vote in House and Senate, will dispel the many illusions of half-heated Democrats and over confident Republicans.

The good faith of the Mexican Government in its promises to punish its subjects who commit outrages in Texas, seems now to be conceded by our Government. The preservation of peace between the two Republics would render valueless some hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of claims against Mexico held by parties here and elsewhere, and who expect the United States, in event of a war, to enforce payment. Their voice is still for war, but probably common sense will prevail.

Mr. Smith, dropped as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, goes abroad, it is said, to a good place. Mr. S. has an excellent reputation among those who know him. Another Ohio man is expected to succeed him as Commissioner.

There is a great deal of mystery about Senator Conkling's position. Blaine's friends from time to time get good offices, as for instance John L. Stevens, who is given a foreign mission; but Conkling's particular friends like Cornell, Arthur, Sharpe, &c., are notified of their coming removal from office. This must be based on what the Administration knows of the Senator's intentions, though so far he has given no public notice of the course he intends to pursue.

Colored people in some sections of the South are carried away by the Liberian emigration schemes. It is impossible that any great number of these should go, and it would be a serious disaster not only to them but to the employing class of the South if there should be created among them, as seems likely, a general excitement on the subject.

It seems that some idiot had a fear that Governor Kemper, of Virginia, would not bestow the proper attention upon Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet on their return, by the way of Richmond, from their Western trip. The Governor promptly says that "nothing will be omitted by him that is due by courtesy or custom." The city government of Columbia, South Carolina, has sent a cordial invitation to Mr. Hayes to visit that city, and there is a report that he will do so during the coming winter.

There is no longer any expectation that Senator Morton will be present at the extra session in October. This was from the first the opinion of his Washington physician, who, however, hopes the Senator can be here during the winter.

All things in Washington are fast falling into the line of readiness for the assembling of Congress next month. Real, active work will not begin for twenty days yet, but preliminary steps are being taken in all directions. The great commencement contest will take place over the much vexed question of the Speakership, and the battle waged over that coveted office will be but the inauguration of a series of like struggles—for the coming session is to be a right stormy one, if current reports may be believed.

SEMINOLE.

The name was Carr, and the Register of Deeds traced a clear title for more than 100 years. He could go no further, and when about to abandon the search it occurred to him that possibly the name might have undergone some changes. He turned to the letter K on the index and followed the same title clearly as Kaar and Kar. Recently he had occasion to trace the name Rollins back 200 years, which includes the record at Exeter and Cambridge. He discovered that in the number of years mentioned the spelling had changed nine times, as follows: Rawlings, Rawllings, Ralins, Rallins, Rolins, Ralings, Rallings, Rollings, Rollins.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.*

Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. Wait till the flood gate is lifted, and a full head of water comes rushing on, wait, and you will see fine grinding then."

So spoke Judge Black on his memorable closing to the Electoral Commission. California has just ground out, exceeding fine, "Effigy" Sargent, one of the conspirators that stole the Presidency. He is buried under an avalanche of thirty-eight majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. A Democrat will take his place in the United States Senate. One by one they have got to go.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All these and much more are the results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S., through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles for 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S.

April 27, '77-1y jl

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

April 6, '77-1y

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

A face with charming features may be rendered actually repulsive by blotches or pimples. Glenn's Sulphur Soap promptly remedies all complexional blemishes as well as local eruptions of the skin, burns, bruises, scalds, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. Sept.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc, can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the duke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

Sept. 1m.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

Marriages.

SCHWINS—OHL.—At the residence of Mr. Evan Jones on the 6th inst., by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Frederick Schwinn of Lycoming county, Pa., to Mrs. Catharine Ohl, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Deaths.

KELLER.—In Orangeville, on the 19th inst., of consumption, Daniel Keller, aged 61 years, 4 months and 21 days.

HEINTZLEMAN.—In Centerville on Wednesday Sept. 12th. 1877, Thomas Albert, son of Henry and Angeline Heintzleman, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

SANDS.—In Orangeville on the 16th inst., Charles C. Sands, infant son of John Sands, aged 1 year and 29 days.

LESCHER.—On Friday the 14th inst., in Lawrence, Kansas, of Typhoid fever, Thomas D. Lescher, son of Benjamin Lescher, late of Easton, Pa., and Caroline his wife—now Mrs. Geo. W. Dreisbach of Hemlock township, in the 32d year of his age.

The sudden death of this promising young man brings poignant grief to many hearts. His stately form and genial face, were but indices of a noble and genial nature. Hope, which animated his breast, was not a sluggish sentiment, but an active principle. In an unpropitious season, he would not sit in idleness, but sought employment in his chosen calling, as a locomotive engineer. He would not spurn an humble position, as a stepping stone to more satisfactory employment The world had charms for him, yet he was not a mere worldling. He builded for the future upon the Rock of Ages and was not ashamed to be known as a Christian Man.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JUDGE TRUNKEY,
of Venango county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. P. SCHELL,
of Bedford county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. C. NOYES,
of Clinton county.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
of Centre.

IMPORTANT.

—:0:—

I. W. HARTMAN

Will offer during the County Fair,

OCTOBER 11th AND 12th,

THE FINEST

LINE OF DRY GOODS,

AT MUCH LOWER PRICES

THAN LAST SEASON.

Sept. 21, 1877-2w

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, 1877 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Joseph H. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of John Monroe.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. R. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of John B Klinger.

Orange township, at the public house of H. C. Conner in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of Columbia county.

One person for Coroner of Columbia county.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sheriff.
Sept. 21, '77-tf

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, J. W. Evans Assignee of Abraham Miller for the benefit of creditors will expose to public sale at the "Williams Hotel" in the borough of Berwick on

Saturday, October 20, A. D., 1877

at one o'clock, p. m.,

All those two in lots situate on Front street in the Borough of Berwick, in said county. Lot number fifteen as marked and numbered in the plan of said town adjoining lot of M. E. Jackson and lot 16 hereinafter described being 49½ feet front and 181½ feet in depth being a vacant lot.

Also Lot number 16 and a piece adjoining thereto, commencing on Front street aforesaid at the corner of lot number 15, thence fifty-nine feet more less to lot of A. H. Hockman, thence back eighty feet or thereabouts, thence to lot number 16 on a line with Front street ten feet thence along line of number 16 to second street thence along the same to said lot number 16, thence along the same to the place of beginning, on which is erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a Brick Kitchen, and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per. cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. W. EVANS,
Assignee of A. Miller.
Berwick, Sept. 15th, 1877.-4w

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I purchased of F. I. Bellas, of Benton township at Constable's sale on Friday September 14th, 1877, the following personal property: One two-horse wagon, one double set of harness, one single set harness, three sets fly nets, one spring board, one two-horse sled, one sleigh, four tons hay more or less, 40 bushels of oats, twelve bushels of rye, ten grain bags, four horse blankets, twelve acres of corn in the ground, three-fourths of an

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The Bloomsburg 99 Cent Store surely closes this Week, Saturday Night.

See I. W. Hartman's advertisement in another column.

The motion for a new trial in the Kramer case will be argued on the 27th inst.

Mrs. J. H. Harman of Rupert is rapidly recovering from her recent severe illness.

Go to the Opera House to-night and have a good laugh. Tickets for sale at G. A. Clark's.

The sunfish season has opened, and large quantities are being caught around the mouth of the creek.

WANTED.—A load of kindling wood at this office on subscription. Must be pine cut fine and not over a foot long.

Oysters are in the market, and they are as sweet and solid as one could desire. Try a stew at Gilmore's or Charles' and see.

The continuation of the testimony taken before the Coroner's Inquest in the Van Liew murder will be found on the fourth page.

Mr. William H. Clark has entered his name as a student at law, and entered upon his studies in the office of Brockway & Elwell.

Mr. L. A. Gorman, school Superintendent of Juniata county, was in town last week. Mr Gorman is a graduate of the Normal School.

The residence of Simon Shaffer, on the farm of Samuel Shaffer, Jr., in Mt. Pleasant township was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Lutz & Sloan have greatly improved he appearance of their store, by papering and painting the interior. It is now more tasty than ever.

Thomas B. Miller has been appointed to take charge of the High School at White. Mr. Miller has been a teacher at Espy for a number of years,

Court adjourned Saturday, the full two weeks having been occupied with the business before it. At least fifty cases on the civil list were continued.

In a Nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Judge Elwell, selected as candidate for the Supreme Bench by the Labor party, is one of the most capable and deserving men in the State. We have no evidence he will accept.—*Pittsburg Post (Dem.)*

We have before us a catalogue of the Orangeville Academy. This school under the management of its new Principal, Rev. C. K. Canfield is rapidly gaining favor. The next term will open November 5th. See advertisement.

Duprez & Benedicts Minstrels, who will give an entertainment in the Opera House to-night are a first class troop, and everybody should attend. The entertainment is one that is full of fun, and yet refined. They ought to have a full house.

THE STATE FAIR.—The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Erie, commencing September 24th and continuing five days. This society has been in existence for twenty-six years.

Why would not a telegraph line up the creek to Lightstreet, Orangeville, Rohrsburg and Benton be a paying institution? It could be put up without great expense, and ought certainly to pay a fair interest on the amount invested. This is a subject for our capitalists to think about.

The quantity of Pork and other improper food consumed is enormous and produces its inevitable results in innumerable types of disease, especially those of the blood, exhibited in Pimples, Blotches, Sores, etc., all of which, however, yield rapidly and surely to Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

There will be a pigeon shooting match next Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, at Wagner's Hotel in Jerseytown, between Jerseytown and Washington on one side, and Rupert and Bloomsburg on the other side. There will be a supper at the hotel in the evening. A good time is expected. Everybody is invited.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the fifth annual exhibition of the Union Park Agricultural Association to be held in Sunbury on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. Also to the third annual exhibition of the Lycoming and Clinton Agricultural Society to be held at Jersey Shore, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, inst.

Gospel Temperance Meeting on Friday evening at the Methodist Church at 7 p. m., Railroad time.

On Sabbath afternoon at 3½ p. m., there will be an open air meeting on East street in the neighborhood of the Railroad crossing.

On Sabbath evening there will be Temperance sermons in the several churches.

WILL SOME P. M. EXPLAIN?—A number of petitions for tax payers to sign were never received by the persons to whom they were addressed. Especially was this the case at Sand's and Millville. We can say they were properly stamped and mailed. The Post Masters interested should explain. Our theory is that some one, being in favor of the new jail destroyed them.

Information has reached us of an outrage committed in Valley township, this county, a few days ago. As Mrs. Beck was going from her grand-father's to her uncle's, she crossed a corn field to save time, and was followed by several tramps who outraged her, then made their escape. Search was made, but the efforts to capture them were fruitless.—*Danville Record.*

The *Benton Weekly* has been removed to Milton, and as we understand will be published there hereafter as a Democratic journal. We wish Brother Smith success in his new enterprise, and congratulate the Democracy of Lycoming on this accession of strength. We suggest to those of our up creek friends who are now without a County paper that it is a favorable time to subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

Don't fail to attend the Fair on the 10th, 11th and 12th of next month, and bring with you such articles of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Home manufacture as will add to the interest of the exhibition, and properly display the industries of Columbia county. The Fair is bound to be a success this year, and every citizen should participate in the credit of making it successful. Do not put off getting ready until the last minute, but get ready now.

A race for a shaved and greased pig, the catcher to have the pig, to be open to all who may wish to engage in the sport, will be the amusing feature of the Sunbury fair. There will not be much agriculture in that part of the exhibition, but lots of fun.—*Gazette.*

I have been obliged to bring a series of suits against those who owe me. Some of my accounts date back eleven years, and all the newspaper accounts over four years. Notices have been frequently sent, at large expense, and I can wait no longer.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

Sept. 21 2w.

H. W. Sloan, administrator of Maria Biggs deceased will sell real estate in Bloomsburg on the 12th of October.

The administrators of John Mensch deceased will sell real estate in Franklin township on the 6th of October.

The assignee of A. Miller will sell real estate in Berwick on the 20th of October.

The Episcopal grave yard on the corner of Main and Iron Streets is in a very dilapidated condition. The graves are neglected, and it looks more like a sheep pasture than a place of burial, saving the tombstones. If there were paths laid out, and the grounds properly cared for it could be made a beautiful spot. In its present condition it is disgraceful.

Rail and reed birds can be lawfully shot from and after September 1, till December 5. Wild pigeons have made their appearance in small numbers. It is lawful to shoot them any time. Grouse and pheasant may be shot from October 1, till January 1; partridge or quail from October 15 to December 15. Wild ducks and wild geese may be shot at all times.

It is rumored that Neil Lenahan, collector of school and road taxes in Conyngham township, has taken his departure for parts unknown, with a considerable amount of public money about his person. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it is quite certain that he has not been seen about Centralia for several days. Report says that he took passage for Ireland last week.

The Columbia county Sunday School Association will convene in the M. E. Church, Catawissa, on Tuesday, September 25th A. D. 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue in session two days. Sunday School workers of all denominations are invited.

M. W. NUSS,
Secretary.

Sept. 14 2w.

In the suit of Conyngham Church against Abia S. Phillips, tried last week, the verdict was for the defendant. The trial occupied three days, and the point in dispute was whether the church could recover from Phillips, the architect, damages for the destruction of the church building by fire from a defective flue, they having accepted the building and taken it off the architect's hands. The jury thought not.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.—A freight train on the Catawissa Railroad was badly wrecked at Montgomery station Friday evening, and a brakeman was killed. It appears that the switch at the point named had been left out of place, and when the evening freight east approached the bridge where the public road passes under the railroad, near the planing mill, it was thrown from the track. The engine passed safely across on the stringers, but three or four of the loaded cars went down with the bridge, and were badly mashed up. The brakeman of the train, David Jones, was killed. His body was taken to his home at Catawissa, where his family, consisting of a wife and child, reside.

DISTRICT GRANGE MEETING.

CATAWISSA, Pa., Sept. 13, 1877.

District Grange N. 5 will hold its next meeting at Briar Creek Grange hall, the first Friday of October. Send a full delegation. Officers are to be elected for the coming year. Be sure and attend, with dues ready. Three delegates, Master, Past Master and wives, if matrons, can vote from each Grange. A dinner, I am requested to say, will be served in the hall, and that means, of course, *big baskets "busin."* Let all Granges be represented in the district.

H. H. BROWN, Master.
E. M. TEWKSBURY, Sec'y.

LAW REGARDING SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The lawful age for sending children to the public schools is that of six years, and any one can continue in the schools until twenty-one. The law has been changed of late years, when the age of five years was the earliest admittance to the schools. The reason for making a definite period for the commencement of an education is the argument that the young mind should not be taxed with literary matters, but should rather be cultivated in a strong, healthy brain, and the confining of a child at such an early age is not only hurtful to its constitution and health, but is predisposed to make children delicate. Another reason is that the public schools are not intended as nurseries for children not able to take care of themselves. The State laws forbid the sending of children to school under six years of age.

We have noticed in a number of papers that the people of this county who knew anything of John Van Liew "are open and pronounced in their verdict that his death was warranted and justified by the cruel beatings he gave his wife." Such a statement is entirely erroneous, and does our county great injustice. The murder of Van Liew struck every one with horror, and immediate steps were taken to ascertain all the facts in the case, and bring the perpetrators to light. If the people of the immediate community where the crime was committed did not act at once as an experienced detective would have done, it was through ignorance, and not from any lack of desire to discover the murderer. The District Attorney has been authorized by the court to appoint a detective to work up the case, and it is probable that before long there will be some light on this murder most foul.

HESTER, TULLY AND MCHUGH'S PAPER BOOK COMPLETED.—The Paper Book in the Hester et al. case, which carries their case to the Supreme Court next month at Pittsburg, is now completed, and a copy was served on Hon. Frank Hughes, senior counsel for the Commonwealth, last Monday. The book is very voluminous, comprising one thousand and twenty-one pages. S. P. Wolverton, Esq., of this place is the defendants' active counsel, and the Paper Book is entirely his work. For a week or more previous to the completion of the book Mr. Wolverton was at work day and night in writing out the argument. Every one can imagine the magnitude of this labor (with constant interruption from his many clients) in hunting up decisions in other capital cases bearing upon this one, in arguing the case in all its bearings and to see that none are forgotten, with the thought constantly pressing upon the mind that three human lives depend upon the result of his labors. The book contains the trial in full at Bloomsburg, and the argument (which has for its purpose the granting of a new trial by the Supreme Court) aims to show that the evidence of Kelly, the "Bum," and others for the prosecution, should not have been admitted by Judge Elwell, and that Hester should have not been put in jeopardy of his life the second time for the same offense, after having once been discharged by the same Court, as he was some eight years ago. We have printed two hundred extra copies of this work for sale. It will be interesting and historical, let the case be decided as it may.—*Northumberland Co. Democrat.*

THE INCENDIARY TORCH.

TWO DWELLINGS BURNED ON WEST STREET.

A THREAT CARRIED OUT.

"If you tell on Harman I will burn you out now mind that."

The above notice, as stated in the COLUMBIAN of the 7th inst., was found on the door of W. R. Ringrose's house on the morning of the 4th, a day or two before the trial of Harman A. Kramer for setting fire to the Exchange Hotel began. In the absence of any proof connecting this notice with anyone interested in that trial it was not evidence against Kramer, and might have been done by an enemy desiring to prejudice his case, as well as by a friend desiring to intimidate Ringrose, an important witnes against him. Wherever the notice came from, no one had any idea that it would be carried into effect, except Mr. Ringrose, whose family have lived in constant fear since that time.

Last Wednesday morning a little after one o'clock this community was startled by an alarm of fire, and it was soon discovered that Ringrose's house on West Street was in flames. The building was beyond help when first seen, and soon the devouring element leaped to the Lutheran Parsonage occupied by Rev. Dr. McCron and both dwellings were burned to the ground. They were frame buildings, and the material in them was as dry as tinder, so that all efforts to save them were futile. There were but a few feet between them. Ringrose had an insurance of $1000 on h's house, and $600 on the furniture. He lost considerable of his household goods, and escaped himself with the clothes on his back.

The Parsonage had an insurance of $600, and Dr. McCron had $900 on his furniture. He saved nothing from the second story.

THE FIRE BEGAN

on Ringrose's back porch, and those who were first on the spot say it must have been set from the outside. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire in any of the stoves, and no lamp left burning.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

was promptly on hand with their apparatus, but owing to the want of water, and the rapidity with which the buildings burned, they could do nothing but protect the neighbors.

Policemen Pursel and Shutt state that they passed through West Street on their beat not more than a half hour before the alarm was given. They saw no one on the street, and the fact of the fire starting so soon after they had passed makes it look as though they were watched, and the match applied as soon as they were out of hearing.

THE INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE

at this outrage is great, and it is probable that if hands could have been laid during the fire with any degree of certainty on the fiend who did the act, his cries for mercy would not have saved him from a horrible death. There is no evidence to show that the person who put up the notice on Ringrose's door is the man who applied the torch, and, as we said before, there is nothing as yet to show who put up the notice. One thing is certain however, that there is an unhung wretch at liberty in this community, and every citizen should interest himself in ferreting out the matter. This fire was set by some one with a motive, or by one so depraved that he places no value on property and human life. In either case this community cannot afford to rest until the criminal is brought to justice.

THE FIRE QUESTION.

In obedience to a call, a large number of citizens assembled in front of the Court House on Wednesday evening. That our people are fully aroused the proceedings fully show.

SEPT. 19, 1877.

In obedience to a call signed "Many Citizens" the tax-payers and property holders of Bloomsburg assembled in the Court House yard at 6½ o'clock p. m. and were called to order by Col. Knorr, upon whose nomination Wm. Neal was chosen President and C. B. Brockway and J. C. Brown Secretaries. The President stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of taking such action concerning the late acts of incendiarism as were deemed advisable.

On motion of Col. Knorr it was ordered that the Town Council be requested to use such legal means as they possess in ferreting out and bringing to justice the perpetrator or perpetrators of the late acts of incendiarism, and that this meeting endorse them in the use of such measures.

On motion of Capt. Brockway the Council were requested to act promptly.

On motion of the same it was ordered that the District Attorney be requested to appoint a special detective as permitted by law.

On motion of Col. Knorr the President and Secretaries of this meeting were ordered to district the Town and appoint a Vigilance Committee of three to collect information and evidence leading to the apprehension and conviction of the aforesaid incendiaries and report the same to the District Attorney, and that all citizens be requested to confer with these committeemen.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretaries be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Town Council.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham the meeting adjourned.

WM. NEAL, President.
C. B. BROCKWAY,
J. C. BROWN,
Secretaries.

BUSINESS FOR EVERY ONE.

Our attention has been called to a new cooking utensil, recently invented, which makes baking a pleasure, instead of a dreaded necessity; the inventor of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every housekeeper. We refer to the Patent Centennial Cake Pan, with which, by raising a hook, you can remove the sides of the Pan from the cake without breaking or injuring it—how annoying it is, after making up a nice cake to have it break to pieces getting it out of the pan—this can never occur in using the Patent Centennial Cake Pan. It can also be converted into a plain bottom pan for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. They are sold exclusively through agents to families, and every housekeeper should by all means have them. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., 214 and 216 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is a want of sociability in Bloomsburg We have not as much social intercourse and enjoyment as any of the smaller neighboring towns. It is now well on towards a year since there has been any kind of a gathering. Society with both young and old seems to be either dead, or taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep. It is not for want of pleasant people that our social life lags; there are plenty of them. The trouble is that everybody stays at home and seeks only self enjoyment. Exchange of calls is a thing seldom indulged in, and parties are now a thing unknown. As the winter approaches society should throw off the the chains of indolence and selfishness, and prepare for a pleasant season. There is no more refined and agreeable society in the state than Bloomsburg can boast of, but it is necessary to stir it up with a sharp stick in order to bring it to the surface so that it can be seen with the unassisted eye. The times certainly are not so hard but people cannot afford to be social.

THE MURPHY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A GOOD WORK BEING DONE IN BLOOMSBURG.

The Murphy Gospel Temperance Movement, which for some time has been expected, began in our midst on last Thursday evening in the Methodist church. For some time our ministers, including the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist, have been devising plans by which to effect something in this cause. To this end they held several meetings (solely ministerial) and with a unity of purpose most commendable, and a christian zeal highly praise-worthy, determined that some public effort should be made to arrest the evils of intemperance and save, if possible, the erring through strong drink. To this end they secured the services of the Secretary of the Murphy Gospel Meetings of Philadelphia, Mr. John L. Linton, and through him those of Mr. Powell, a co-laborer in the same work, also of the same city. To prepare the way for these gentlemen, preliminary meetings were held in the Methodist, Lutheran and Baptist churches on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, in the order mentioned. These meetings, considering the general apathy felt to exist in the temperance question, were unusually well attended, and very interesting. On Saturday Messrs. Linton and Powell made their appearance. The first public service under their charge was held on Sunday afternoon. It was an Open Air Meeting, and was held in the Court House yard. The attendance was large, including the best citizens of the place, together with many moderate and confirmed drinkers. The speeches were short, practical, kind, and very affecting, taking hold at once of the affections and producing deep feeling. They came, these gentlemen said, "not to abuse any-body, not the rum-seller, or the drunkard, but to do good, to save the erring, to raise up the fallen, and to do this wholly and solely by love." After the speeches, interspersed with enlivening and soul-stirring singing, the books containing the Pledge were opened and the people earnestly and lovingly invited to come forward and sign the Pledge. In a short time 158 signatures were appended, ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and laboring men, with scores of women, all coming boldly forward and pledging themselves to hereafter "abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

At night two immense Union Mass Meetings were held in the Methodist and Lutheran churches, the Baptists by arrangement attending the former, and the Presbyterians the latter, which were addressed by Messrs. Linton and Powell. The churches were crowded, and the people seemed by one common impulse to be ready and willing to enter into the work. Signatures were during these meetings added to the list of the afternoon, swelling it to 300. It was a grand work for a single day, and it is hoped that all who signed the Pledge will be able, by grace given, to faithfully keep it in the future. This they cannot do of their own strength, but by divine power sought and the aid of the christian men of the community may and can. They need help and feel this need. None can properly understand how much they need it, who have never fallen into the meshes of the destroyer, rum. Let the churches then, purging themselves from all contaminations with this accursed foe to their peace, power and purity, rally to the aid and encouragement of these weak men who have signified their desire to reform. Give them your hands and a kind word and a christian recognition and they will stand, and become honorable citizens and useful members of society. But turn the cold shoulder to them, and stand waiting and expecting them to fall, and this temperance work so gloriously begun will most signally and disgracefully fail, and palsied be the hand that would reach out the bottle and tempt these repentant ones to taste, stumble and fall.—*Journal.*

The meeting at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening was unusually successful, the house being jammed full, and scores of signatures were obtained. It was an affecting sight to see fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, press forward in a body to record their names.

On Wednesday evening the Lutheran church was crowded to excess—in fact large numbers were unable to gain admittance. A number of addresses were made, and a large number of names were enrolled. The total number enrolled up to the close of the meeting on Wednesday was 540, and the work still goes on. There is no abuse of laudlords or saloon-keepers, nor of those who patronize them. The following is the pledge:

National Christian Temperance Union

"With Malice toward None, and Charity for all".

I, the undersigned, do PLEDGE my word and honor,

GOD HELPING ME,

to abstain from ALL Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, and that I will, by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

September 17, 1877.
OFFICE OF S. KNORR.

Regular montly meeting. Minutes of Aug. 20th 1877 read, and approved.

Present J. Graul, President, and Messrs. Zarr, Jones. Ringler, and Knorr.

The following bills were presented.

Bill of B. H. Vanatta work done glazing &c., done at Fifth Street school house,	$3 90.
H. C. Hartman 3 yds., carpet at	1 25
two paper tacks at 10 cts.,	3 90
J. K. Bittenbender 100 blank agreements,	2 00
Wilson Wanich 1 cord wood Aug. 22, '77,	2 75
Eli Jones work and lumber Aug. 31, '77,	4 00
J. K. Eyer brushes, soap, nails &c.,	2 32
Thomas Gunton 6 corn brooms Sept. 17, '77,	1 50

On motion of Messrs. Zarr and Jones the above bills are ordered paid and Secretary directed to draw orders for them.

Messrs. Zarr and Knorr move the schools be closed for the week on Wednesday evening October 10th 1877, during Fair.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Zarr and Ringler, S. Knorr Secretary is added to the committee on buildings and grounds for the purpose of procuring desks for primary rooms.

Messrs. Zarr and Knorr move the bid of Paxton & Harman to supply coal for schools at $2 90 per ton of such size as board shall order and in such quantities.—Carried.

THE JAIL QUESTION.

On Saturday last Mr. Brockway presented to the Court the petition of the tax-payers, a copy of which was published in last week's issue. The petitioners represented the almost entire county, *and was 134 feet long*; As to the seven years audit, the Court stated that that would require special legislation as in the case of Luzerne. After the auditors had made their Report any citizen could appeal from it in the time specified by law, but if that was not done it would stand approved. We understand that the Commissioners will allow an examination of their accounts *if the parties selected were not objectionable*, but as the committee would not have the power to administer an oath, such an examination would prove farcial. As to the petition in the hands of H. E. Smith Esq., it was not presented because the bond required had not yet been signed. The amount required has not yet been ascertained, but if not too large, the petition will be presented at the adjourned Court next week. In the meantime the committee, as well as the people, are keeping a steady eye on the march of events.

The County loan for the new prison could not be affected at four percent. We will now make the bonds at five per cent. Persons wanting bonds will please inform Commissioners.

By order of County Commissioners,
Attest: Wm. KRICKBAUM,
Clerk.

Sept. 14 2w.

Miss: A word in your ear. The next fine afternoon that you saunter out, buy a box of Glen's Sulphur Soap. That admirable purifier will remove every one of those pimples which detract so much from your beauty. Sold by all druggists.

There is Youth in every bottle of Hill's Hair Dye.

Sept. 21 1m.

Business Notices

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Fancy Soaps cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Golden Syrup 60 cents a gallon and Silver Drip 65 and 70 cents per gallon at Creasy's.

These cool mornings and evenings make it necessary to put up stoves. Why will you ruffle your temper and dirty the carpet and use strong expressions in trying to put up your own stove pipe when Rollins & Holmes will do it on short notice?

Look at those Towels at Clark & Wolf's for 50 cents a pair.

A new lot of Bass Flies, Lines and Hooks &c., just received by J. Schuyler & Son.

Nice mild Cheese always at Conner's.

Just Received, a large lot of Boys' and Children's Clothing for Fall and Winter at D. Lowenberg's.

The reason why Creasy sells so cheap is because he buys for cash and sells for cash.

Those Ties at two for 25 cents and Ruchings, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerlots of Bows, and Hosiery are attracting thechiefs, tion of every body. Clark & Wolf. atten-

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

A full line of Notions, White Goods, &c., cheap at Creasy's.

Flannels, Prints, Ginghams and other Domestics very cheap at Clark & Wolfs.

SEE THIS. Tin Cans cheaper than ever. Rollins & Holmes will not be undersold. They are now offering one dozen quart cans at 75 cents. Now is the time to make your purchases.

Important Notice to the Public.—All persons attending Court will find it to their interest to buy their Fall Suits at once and can be bought cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Nice Ham at Conner's.

SOMETHING NEW AT CADMANS—those Rustic Tables are the latest thing sut in the way of Furniture. They are neat cheap and attractive. Largest size only $3

Look at Clark & Wolf's new black cashmeres at 67 and 75 cents a yard

For Fine Groceries go to Creasy's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

All the latest novelties in Fall Hats and Caps can now be had at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies, look at Clark & Wolf's new Shoes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.90. They cannot be beat.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Worsted and Silk Fringes, Maltasse bands and other press trimmings just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Coming into general use, Fall Clothing. For the latest style and Lowest Price go to D. Lowenberg's.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Look at our Water Proofs. Clark & Wolf.

A nice set of Dishes makes a table look handsome, these can be had for a small sum at Conner's.

The Dunlap Helmet Hat. Call and see the Latest Style Stiff Hat. Nobby, New and Nice, at Lowenberg's.

Zephyrs and Germantown Wools, canvass bristle-board Mottoes at Clark & Wolf's.

Rustic Stands for flowers at Cadmans are down to panic figures. Only 85 cents apiece. The same stands have found ready sale heretofore at $1.50. Cadman's is the place for the best and cheapest Furniture.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

A good Felt Skirt for 60 cents at Clark & Wolf's.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Don't forget to call and examine that splendid Syrup, just received, at the Empire.

A complete line of Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Underwear just received at Clark & Wolf's.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Messrs. Van Alen & Co., Proprietors of the Northumberland Nail Works appreciating the reputation of their Superior Cut Nails have lately, at great expense, attached to their nail machines, Cogne's Patent Automatic Nail Assorters, which throws out all ci der, scrap, slivers, headless and blunt nails, insuring to the purchaser a Full Keg of Sound Nails, making a saving of five to ten per cent. more nails than are furnished by manufacturers not using this improvement. For sale by J. Schuyler & Son, Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Dress Goods cheap at Clark & Wolfs.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

New Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Doyels, Quilts, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 ce nts
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Georaphy 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents.
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

PREMIUM LIST

—OF THE—
COLUMBIA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-second annual Fair at

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

—ON—
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1877.

CLASS I.
HORSES.

DIVISION 1—STALLIONS.

Judges—Alfred Preston, Samuel Creveling, C. Kramer.

Best blooded Stallion,	$10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion for all work	10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion colt not over 4 years	4 00

DIVISION 2—DRAUGHT HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—T. J. Vanderslice, Joseph Hartman, Isaac Pursel.

Best pair draught horses or mares	$8 00
Second best	4 00

To be tested in harness by the Judges.

DIVISION 3—CARRIAGE HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—H. C. Barton, T. W. Pursel, Lloyd Yeager.

Best pair carriage horses or mares	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best single carriage horse or mare	4 00
Second best	2 00

DIVISION 4—COLTS, BROOD MARES AND MULES.

Judges—Chandler Eves, Depew Pursel, Jackson Ikeler.

Best brood mare, colt by her side	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best horse or mare between three and four years	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best mare or gelding between two and three years	3 00
Second best	1 50
Best horse or mare colt between one and two years	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best horse or mare colt under ten months	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best pair match colts under four years broken to harness	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best pair of mules	3 00
Second best	2 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning, when they will be examined.

CLASS II.
CATTLE.

DURHAM STOCK.

Judges—William Shaffer, Reuben Rouch, Owen Kostenbauder.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
Best cow, 2 years and upwards	5 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best heifer under ten months	2 00

JERSEY STOCK.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
" cow, two years and upwards	5 00
" heifer between one and two years	3 00
" heifer under ten months	2 00

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull three years old and upwards	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best bull between two and three years	3 00
Second best	1 50
Best bull between one and two years	1 00
" bull under ten months	1 00
" cow, three years and upwards	4 00
Second best	2 00
Best heifer between two and three years	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best heifer between one and two years	1 00
" heifer under ten months	1 00

NATIVE STOCK.

Best bull	$3 00
" cow	4 00

No premiums will be awarded on Durham, Devon or Jersey Stock, unless the same shall be entered in the Herd Book.

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by ten o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until three o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III.
SWINE.

Judges—T. D. Strouse, Richard Henrie, William L. Freas.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more	8 00
Second best " "	4 00
Best boar	5 00
Second best boar	3 00
Best brood sow	5 00
Second best brood sow	2 50
Best lot pigs, 5 or more, under 8 weeks	4 00

CLASS IV.
SHEEP.

Judges—B. F. Batten, Samuel Shaffer, Sr., Abel Thomas.

Best buck	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best ewe	4 00
Second best	2 00
Best lot of lambs, not less than eight	4 00
Second best	2 00

CLASS V.
POULTRY.

Judges—Jacob Fisher, Thomas Webb, Isaac Monroe.

TURKEYS.

Best forty pound turkey	$5 00
" pair turkeys	3 00
Second best	1 50

CHICKENS.

Best trio Brahmas	$1 00
" " black Spanish	1 00
" " buff Cochin	1 00
" and largest collection, not less than five varieties.	5 00
Plymouth Rocks	1 00

DUCKS.

Best pair	1 00

GEESE.

Best pair	1 00

PIGEONS.

Best and largest display	1 00

CLASS VI.
GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

Judges—John Sands, David Brown, William Ritchie.

Best and most flour from two bushels of wheat, grown and ground in the county	$3 00
Best 50 pounds buckwheat flour	2 00
Best half bushel clover seed	2 00
Second best ½ bushel clover seed	1 00
Best half bushel timothy seed	2 00
Second best ½ bushel timothy seed	1 00
Best bushel white wheat	2 00
Best bushel red wheat	2 00
Best bushel rye	1 00
" " oats, different varieties	1 00
" " corn, different varieties	1 00
" " buckwheat	1 00

CLASS VII.
VEGETABLES.

Judges—H. H. Brown, J. H. Vanderslice, G. W. Supplee.

Best and largest display of potatoes, half bushel of each variety	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best half bushel sweet potatoes, raised by exhibitor	75
Best bushel field turnips	50
" half bushel rutabagas	50
" " " sugar beets	50
" " " mangle wurtzel	50
" " " beets	50
" " " carrots	50
" " " parsnips	50
" " " onions	50
" " " mangolds	50
" peck tomatoes	50
" half dozen vegetable oysters	50
" half dozen squashes	50
" half dozen heads of cabbage	50
" half dozen field pumpkins	50
" half dozen citrons	50
" three bunches celery	50
" four egg plants	75
" two dozen peppers	50
" two quarts liner beans	50
" two quarts butter beans	50
" two dozen radishes	50
" three watermelons	50
" quarter peck peas	50
" quarter peck onion sets	50
" cactus	75
" lemon tree	2 00
" three heads cauliflower	50

Persons competing for premiums on the largest and best display of potatoes will not be allowed a premium on the same seperately.

CLASS VIII.
FRUIT.

Judges—L. B. Rupert, W. M. Monroe, R. L. Hitch.

APPLES.

Best display of winter, not less than five varieties, six of each	$3 00
Best looking peck of fall or winter apples	1 00
" keeping winter apples, 6 of each	1 00
" peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" flavored peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" quart Siberian crabs of any kind	1 50

PEARS.

Best display dwarf or standard, five varieties, six of each	$3 00
Best looking half dozen, any kind	1 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen	1 00
Best largest half dozen, dwarf or standard, fall or winter	1 00

PEACHES.

Best display of any kind, five varieties six of each	$3 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen	1 00
Best and finest looking half dozen	1 00
Best and largest variety, half doz. each	1 00

QUINCES.

Best dozen	$1 00

GRAPES.

Best display, wild or cultivated (hot house excluded,) five varieties	$2 00
Best six clusters of Concord	1 00
" " Delaware	1 00
" " Clinton	1 00
" " Isabella	1 00
" " Hartford Prolific	1 00
" " Iona	1 00
" " Adirondac	1 00
" " Rebecca	1 00
" " York Madeira	1 00

PLUMS.

Best display, not less than two varieties, one dozen each	$1 00

RASPBERRIES.

Best display, any kind, not less than two varieties	$1 00

CHESTNUTS.

Best quart	30

VAN LIEW MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Leonora Van Liew.—Am a daughter of John Van Liew; did live with my mother; was home on Saturday last in daytime. Father was home then part of the time; last saw him alive between 5 and 6 p. m., Saturday; saw him start at this time towards Johnson's; did not know whether he was going farther than next house or not; next house was Johnson's. I left home almost dark Saturday p. m. and went to my brother Alem's and stayed there all night. Saw no trouble between my mother and father on Saturday. At my brother's house was Mr. White and brother Charles; George was not there; my brother Alem came home something after ten; his wife came with him; Charles came in between 9 and 10; he said he had been to town; he went to bed a few minutes after he came in; my brother Alem and wife and myself all went to bed shortly after they came; I heard no firing of guns Saturday p. m.; never heard any body make any threats against my father; never heard any of Johnson's family make any threats. George was home when I left.

Mrs. Van Liew.—Did not wait for my husband on Saturday night; George was not away from home on Saturday night; he went to bed pretty soon after Clara and I went to bed; there was nobody at home but us three; Clara and I went to bed about 7½; George was 18 last February.

Hannah Boone.—I live the first house above Mrs. Van Liew's; I was sitting up at McClure Drake's with a sick child on Saturday night last. McClure Drake's is about 40 rods from Van Liew's; between 11 and 12 o'clock I came home and stood on the porch and heard a gun fired off twice; between the shots; heard cries that were very loud; heard "Oh my!" and "Heloa!" very loud; I did not go to see the trouble; the time between the two shots was not very long; only the screams; my daughter was with me; noise came from Mr. Van Liew.

Mrs. Susan Yost.—Am a daughter of Mrs. Boone; live with my mother at home; Saturday night last went to bed about 8 p. m.; was awoke between 11 and 12 oc'lock; just as I got in bed heard a gun crack twice; sound came from towards Light Street; heard screams after the firing had ceased; could not tell that screaming was my husband was sound asleep and did not hear it.

Mrs. Matilda Johnson.—Live about a mile above Light Street; I know John Van Liew; he was our nearest neighbor; my husband is dead, have seven children; Leander Kearn, 22 years; Emanuel, 20 years; William, 18 years; Wesley, 16 years; Samuel, 14 years; Clarence, 12 years; Endow, 11 years. Heard a gun fired off between 11 and 12 o'clock p. m., on Saturday; was awakened by first shot; after first shot heard some one hollow; noise did seem to be one in distress; only heard it once; did not recognize the voice; heard the person hollow; heard another flash; that was all and then everything was quiet; do not think I got asleep until near a. m.; was frightened; heard no one go down the road after the firing. When the first report was I got out of bed through fright. Mr. Van Liew often came in to see me; I was on good terms with him; did not know of any one ever having made any threats against him; don't know that any of my sons threatened him. Mr. Van Liew and a brother-in-law, Emanuel Johnson had a quarrel in my house; they took hold of one another scuffling; can't say what was the reason of this trouble; Mr. Van Liew had told my brother-in-law that he should not stay for dinner. Sometimes Mr. Van Liew stayed at my house in the fore part of the evening; he has not lately been in the habit of staying until 10 and 11 o'clock.

George Van Liew.—Am a son of John Van Liew; live at home with my father and mother; last saw my father alive between five and six o'clock; he was on the lane leading down towards Johnson's; I was in the road coming up home; did no meet him; did not get near enough to him; that was the last time I saw him alive; the next time I saw him he was dead on Sunday a. m.; across from Mrs. Johnson's house; Lewis Hittle told me of his death; I was out at the barn feeding the horses; after Hittle told me I went up to Draketown and told Isaac Boone and then went down to where my father was lying; Mr. Hittle was along with me; I was the first one of the family to see my father after he was found dead; Mr. Hittle asked me to go along up; it was not more than half an hour after I first heard of it until I saw him; did not send any one down to watch his body before went up to Isaac Boones; was not afraid the body would be disturbed; expected to be back in a short time myself; heard no gun fired Saturday night; heard no screams or cries that night; went to bed that night about 7½ o'clock; that is my usual hour for going to bed. I came home last Friday a week from Ohio; went away from home the last of March can't say that I mostly went to bed at 7½ o'clock since I have been home; my mother and sister Clara were home that night beside myself; they went to bed the same time I did; I did not go to bed a little before they did; they went to bed a little before I did; they were not in bed yet when I started to bed; they had just went up stairs; was setting in the house in a chair; was not doing anything; got up some time between 6 and 7; did not miss my father from the house when I got up; he mostly got up between 6 and 7; usually saw him in the morning when I got up. I was at my brother Alem's until towards night Saturday; was not down to Light Street Saturday afternoon; I came home up the road from Alem's; my brother Charles had been at brother Alem's some time; my brother Charles was at my brother Alem's because my father was going to lick him; had no trouble with my father on Saturday; none of the family; I went west because I thought I could do better there. I had trouble with my father some time before that, but it was not the reason that I went. Emanuel Johnson broke my umbrella and I had a fuss with him and my father was going to me; my father did not take my part; he cided in with the Johnson boy; can't tell the number of weeks before I went away; it was more than four weeks; had no trouble of any kind with my father within the four weeks previous to my going away; he had no trouble with Charles; that was while I was away; Charles told me about it; he said father was going to whip him and he jumped out of the window and went out into the woods to get away from him; he did not tell me for what reason my father was going to whip him; know of no one at all making any threats against my father; never heard my brother Charles threaten him. Have no gun; there was one at home I used when I saw fit have not used the gun since I have been home; go gunning occasionally, not very often; Charles went hunting; don't know whether or not he went hunting since since I came home last; he has not used the gun of which I had the use since I have been home; my father had not a gun with him the last time I saw him alive; my brother and I went hunting together; we each had a gun; there was two guns; the gun without stock has been broken since I went away; my brother said he broke it shooting; saw a piece of it at home; the balance of the trigger and hammer are at home; don't know where that was; filled the end of stockless gun; sometimes used the one and sometimes the other; don't how he happened to break it; stock was worn out in the gun before I went away.

Mrs. Johnson recalled.—Did not tell any women I could tell who was the person that shot Van Liew; my dog barked for about an hour after the firing; it is about 8 or 10 rods from my house to where Van Liew's body was found.

Arthur VanLiew.—Saw him last alive at home on last night a week ago. Live with Kelchner, am a miller by trade.

Frances Trumbour.—Live just above John VanLiew ¼ mile; heard firing of guns on night of the 8 about 11 o'clock heard two shots; the reports came from down the hollow; heard no cries of distress; very short time elapsed between firing of first and second shots. Had been over at McClure Drake's left about 10 o'clock p. m., had just got to sleep and was wakened by the first shot. My wife heard the shots.

Mrs. Hariet VanLiew.— Am the widow of John VanLiew. Last saw my husband alive on last Saturday afternoon; he went away Saturday evening and did not see him again until I saw him Sunday a. m., dead; did not go down the road to where he was found; saw him Sunday a. m., about 9 o'clock; my husband and I had a good deal of trouble; he has abused me a good deal for last year. At my instance my son had him arrested about a year ago; it was for beating me; there was no other cause a reason for trouble. The main trouble was he got to going to the Widow Matilda Johnson's night after night; have seen him go there and come away; have watched him. The last time I saw him come away was between 11 and 12 o'clock. I came with him at that time time was not in the house but waited until he came out; was three one night and he climbed out of the window with his boots in his hands; this was after 10 o'clock; never heard any of Mrs. Johnsons family make any threats against my husband; heard no firing Saturday night. I own the farm we live on. He made no will never had any of my own family make any threats against my husband; I went away two weeks ago this next Wednesday and returned last Saturday. Wednesday a. m., of the day I went away; he knocked me down; Clara was near and saw me knocked down; it was over by the spring-house. Charles was over in the road and saw it. Charles had taken a horse out the night before and he said he was going to whip him while he went out for a whip; Charles slipped away. He told me that I was no better than Charles I took Charles part. Did not tell the boy to go away; my husband was very passionate man; he has threatened others of the family; Charles talked to him when in the road he said; he was knocking his mother around for the sake of the Johnson's. He made some threats when he was in the road he called him an old son-of-a-bitch and said he would be sorry for abusing his mother. When I went away; went to Lehighton; It was about 4 p. m., when I got home last Saturday; my husband was down at Light Street when I got home; had no trouble with him then. He came home pretty soon after I came home; he got himself something to eat; and then he started away for town. The last time he went away the only ones home were Leonora, Clara and myself; he was in the habit of going to Johnson's a good deal; George was out in the field where Charles Marr was ploughing; and Charles was down at Alems.

James Yocum.—Saw two men after 11 p. m., Saturday go down through town saw them opposite Kelley's shed; did not know them; did not see where they went; Annie Whiteknecht was with me.

Daniel Wirtman.—Live in Light Street; knew John VanLiew; heard threats made against him; heard Wilbur Marr say that J. VanLiew would get a stone thrown in his garden which no doctor would take out; this was last Saturday afternoon; no one was by.

Wm. Marr.—Live in Light Street; knew John VanLiew; he was my uncle; never heard any one make any threats against him; only what I heard around town. I mean that you could not sit down any where but what you would hear folks talking saying what ought to be done with him. Recollect conversation with Daniel Wirtman on Saturday last about VanLiew.

Joseph White.—Live in Light Street clerk for A. B. White. Keep powder for sale in store; do not recollect selling any on Saturday last. I gave on Friday or Saturday enough powder for two loads to Wilbur Marr. He said he wanted to go hunting; did not have a gun with him; did not see him after I gave him the powder; do not know anything about a gun Marr has; gave him no shot; have gave him powder before.

Bold M. Fields.—Live up at Ent's mill, recollect a person coming in Saturday afternoon; came in and asked for powder saw clerk get can down; did not pay any more attention. I believe the person who asked for powder was Jonny Marr.

Hiram Marr, and his son Wilbur of Light Street were arrested last week, Tuesday for the murder of John VanLiew. On Thursday afternoon they were brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a hearing, were discharged, there being no evidence whatever against them.

They were arrested on the finding of the Coroner's Inquest.

Shocking Fate of a Tramp.

At Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the other day, a tramp jumped on a moving coal train In mounting he became seated on a cross-bar running from journal to journal along the side of one of the cars. One of his legs had slipped through under the car, and the other he held up from under the wheels with his right hand, while with the other hand he held himself in place on the cross-bar. In this singular and exceedingly dangerous position he rode by the Union depot, the left leg having been horribly lacerated and broken up to the knee. At the springs above the Union depot the shattered member was again caught and torn out of the socket of the knee joint. The miserable fellow nevertheless stuck to his position until the train was stopped, when he was taken off more dead than alive and carried to St. Luke's hospital.

Don't try to fatten your pig rapidly until you have first grown him. You cannot make a heavy hog unless you first produce a lengthy pig. Weeds, clover, meat scraps, boiled potatoes, kitchen refuse, any and all nitrogeneous or flesh-forming foods, are preferable during the early months of the pig's existence, to the meal and grain or fat-forming foods which are required for the finishing-off process.

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

The following unsolicited testimonal from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system,—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from the sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn as a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world: but as Vegetine has restored me to the blessing of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise every body to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. I. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

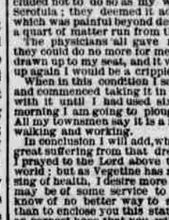
Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

August 31-1m

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the most account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1936, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

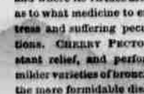
Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the follow in corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments., signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. In so many thousands of the finest buildings in this country, many of which have been painted six years, and still look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1231, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

THIS SPACE IS

RESERVED FOR

David Lowenberg's

New Fall Advertisement.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Pices of all k inds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish gas set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '76. C. W. MILLER, Sec'y

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, 76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

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It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

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Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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Oct. 26, 76.-1y.

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Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
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Is the most delicious of all preparations for
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Aug 3, 77-2m h c & co

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F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, 77-tf b & w

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Sept. 7, '77-3m Yankton, Dakota.

RUPTURE.

Those wishing relief and cure for Rupture should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 268 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a german clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crompien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. Aug. 31, '77-m

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., OF HERMON, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM R. FELLOWS, M. D., OF HILL, N. H.

"I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now comfortable who has taken this remedy, and who but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM E. T. QUIMBY, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE "NEW IPSWICH (N. H.) APPLETON ACADEMY.

"For more than fifteen years I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds, and sore throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject; and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy with which I am acquainted."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM A. DUNKLEE, ESQ., POSTMASTER AT WEST BRATTLEBORO', VT.

"I am subject to sudden colds followed by hard coughs, for which I use the Balsam, and find it the best remedy for a cough or a sore throat that I ever was acquainted with. My family also are as much in favor of it as myself. In fact we always have it in the house, and would as soon think of doing without flour as your excellent Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WISTAR'S BALSAM O WILD CHERRY

FROM HON. RUFUS K. GOODENOW, OF MAINE.

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The use of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to 'Wistar's.' Its curative properties in cases of cough I regard as invaluable.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM NATHAN PLUMMER, M. D., AUBURN, N. H.

Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent Lung preparation—Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison avenue, Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. sep

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abie, Mr Julius Duboc, Brugsh-Bey, M. Rolin Jorquemyns, Baron Spuller, Deputy, M. Gindrier, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTE

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,23 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,26 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,35 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 0 a.m.12,50 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers arrive from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 2.20 a. m., arrive Elmira		11.50 a. m.
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.		
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m		

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		4.50 a. m
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg		1.50 p. m
"	Washington	13.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.30 "
"	Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
"	Washington	6.12 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		3.05 a. m
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
"	Washington	10.55 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29. Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 05	2 55	9 45	Scranton	9 30	3 20	6 25
6 00	2 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 46	3 25	6 30
5 55	2 48	9 38	Taylorville	9 52	3 31	6 35
5 46	2 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	3 36	6 43
5 41	2 37	9 25	Pittston	10 05	3 36	6 43
5 33	2 32	9 20	West